

Written for the Marshall County Republican.
TO MISS

In the dark eve there sleeps the light,
Of the clouds—beyond that midnight burns
In the heavens above—where radiance bright,
To the shaded Earth for ever turns.
And in the clear and sparkling glance
Each—pure and innocent thought I read,
That joy may in her heart advance,
Or sorrow to her bosom lead.
I hear her fairy footsteps fall;
I hear her voice's silvery tone,
Lightly it sounds in the crowded hall—
Dearest by far to mine ear alone.
In the silent grove—midst the busy throng,
Where'er my wayward vision may rove,
Memory still brings to mind the form
Of her, whom I must ever love.

Would that the vision might ever last,
Nor the glittering day-dream pass away,
Yet it soon will mix with the lonely past,
And vain the hope to bid it stay.
For the light of her stars eyes will fade,
And her Angel voice be in silence hushed,
And the brow that her raven tresses shade,
Must mingle with the silent dust.
Dark thoughts away—each year shall bring
Hope's sunlit rays, without a cloud,
And every wave of Time's strong wing,
Disperse the Future's gloomy shroud,
And let each thought of coming hours
Be sad or gay, as time may prove,
The Present crowned with opening flowers,
Invites our hearts to joy and love.
Memphis, Tenn.

TRUE PATRIOTS.

The democrats how 'tall' they grow,
Like stately trees all in a row!
They labor hard and nothing owe.

They fear no force nor hidden charm;
No federal tricks can do them harm:
'Tis for their country's good they arm.

From the tight course they never start,
Trotacrening Whigs they're rather tart,
And scorn their bribery and art.

They are the People's faithful friend;
From traitors all their power they send—
And these their motives are, and end.

From the Mississippi.

THE WHIG PRESS AND G. V. McNUTT.
The whig press in Mississippi are becoming
marvelously desperate indeed, and from denouncing
the leading democrats throughout the
Union as agrarians, humbuggers, hard money
men, loco focus, and a thousand such names,
have wheeled about, abandoned their former po-
sitions, and charge upon the democrats the
adoption of those very measures which they
hitherto have claimed as their own peculiar
property. Who in Mississippi does not re-
member that Alexander G. McNutt, since he
commenced political life, has been denounced
from one end of the State to the other as the
worst loco focus, hard money, anti-bank agri-
arian alive, and yet, now, when the people are
aroused on the subject, and the cry is every-
where heard, "away with post notes and shin-
plasters of every kind," the whig press have
the unflinching impudence to charge this same
"anti-bank loco focus, McNutt," with being the
author of the post note system in Missis-
sippi.

This charge is made on the authority of a
single disconnected sentence abstracted from a
message delivered to the legislature in the win-
ter of 1838, and accompanying the Report of
the bank commissioners from which the follow-
ing is copied:

"All the banks in operation last May, having
defeated the great object of their creation by
failing to fulfil their contracts should be brought
under general and strict regulations, and re-
quired to give their assent in a stipulated time
to a general bank law; neither should they be
suffered to declare or pay dividends, so long as
they refuse to fulfil their obligations to their
creditors and the community. The stock-
holders being now unable to pay the residue of
their instalments due or to become due on their
stock, it is unnecessary to make any further
calls, and the capitals of the several banks
should be reduced to the amount actually
paid in.

"A sordid desire, on the part of the man-
agers of banks, to make large dividends for
the stockholders, enhance the value of the stock,
and secure to the officers a continuation of
their places, having greatly contributed to pro-
duce the existing distress, no bank ought to
be permitted to declare a larger dividend than
three and a half per cent semi-annually. If
more is made one per cent to be retained for
contingent fund, and all profits over eight per
cent paid into the State Treasury and applied
to the support of free schools.

"Legislatures charter banks to enable capi-
talists to make safe investments, and to fur-
nish the community with the means of acquir-
ing loans, unless corporations are so modified
as to subvert the public good they are con-
trary to the genius of republican government;
monopolies can never be tolerated by a free
people. Those who take stock admit that they
have a surplus capital, and can have no just
claim on the banks for loans. The sale of the
stocks owned by our citizens, would afford great
relief to the banks; the holders of stocks in
this State, are the largest borrowers of the
banks. It is not to be expected, that the officers
of banks will press their stockholders, or cur-
tail their own accommodations, unless com-
pelled to do so. The salutary effect of limita-
tions in their accommodations, as well as in
the tenure of their offices, will not be ques-
tioned. Rotation in office would correct exist-
ing abuses; the new direct-ry would generally
scrutinize the affairs of the bank, and correct
such abuses as may have taken place. If one-
third of the directors were required to go out
of office every year, and none permitted to
serve as directors more than two years out of
six, we might reasonably expect greater fidelity
in the management of the banks. Foreign
stockholders control the election of directors
in nearly all our banks; their great object is to
make money, and keep up the price of their
stocks; they centre all the proxies in the hands
of the cashier or some other confidant—control
the election of directors, and select such as
they deem best calculated to promote the inter-
est of the stockholders; the interest of the
country is secondary. No officer of the bank
ought to hold proxies, and the votes by proxy
should be limited.

"The banks can extend their issues to ten
times the present amount, if their continued
refusal to redeem their issues is seconded by
the public voice. This would forever put it out
of their power to resume; interest is the great
lever which guides them, and they are well a-
ware that they can greatly increase the profits
of their stockholders if their suspension is
contaminated. Foreign exchange is now a-
bout three per cent below the specie par of ex-
change; this will cause the precious metals to
flow into the country, and we may safely cal-
culate an abundant supply during the present
year. In New York exchange on New Orleans

is three and four per cent while it is fifteen or
twenty on New Orleans. The cotton now on hand
and already shipped, will remedy this unjust
discrimination.

"Most of the solvent banks of the Union will
resume specie payments in the course of the
ensuing spring and summer. The banks of
Mississippi have resources as ample as those
of any other State, and with two exceptions,
their liabilities are much less in proportion to
their available means. During the next sum-
mer and fall, the banks, by issuing post notes
payable at the maturity of the crop of 1839,
would be enabled to withdraw their circulation
payable on demand, and substitute notes pay-
able at a future day, bearing interest. These
would pass more readily than the present ir-
redeemable currency. I am fully aware that
the great objection on the part of the banks to
such issues is that they curtail their profits.—
This argument, however, should not have much
weight with their immoderate management. A
man who contributes to the present disorganiza-
tion of our currency, and they should cheerfully
contribute their aid in giving to the people, at
the earliest possible period, a sound currency.
Necessity alone could excuse their suspension,
but nothing can justify their failure to redeem
their issues at any moment when they have the
means in their possession.

"Money is now abundant in Europe, and can
be obtained on unquestionable security at low
rates of interest. The rage for speculation
has subsided, and every indication warrants
a speedy restoration of confidence. Enter-
taining these views of the situation of the
banks of this State, and of the favorable change
about to take place, I respectfully suggest that
all our banks be compelled to resume specie
payments on or before the first of November
next, and that such of them as refuse to comply
with this requisition, be compelled to wind up
their affairs for the benefit of their creditors
and stockholders.

"The legislature should retain, by express
provision, the power of altering, amending, or
repealing bank charters at pleasure. This salu-
tary check would compel the banks to attend
to the wants of the people, and the representa-
tives of the people would never exercise the
right, unless the public good imperiously de-
manded their interposition. An examination
of the charters of the various banks in the
Union will show that the power of repealing
charters is expressly reserved in several of the
States, and never has been exercised, except in
cases where gross fraud and mismanagement
in the affairs of the bank has been conclusively
shown.

"If I am correct in the principle that a bank
charter is a grant of privilege, which the cor-
poration cannot transcend, without incurring a
forfeiture, it will be found proven, on an inspec-
tion of the report of the bank commissioners,
that all the banks examined have exceeded their
powers, by engaging in the purchase and ship-
ment of cotton. The banks not examined have
pursued the same course. In point of fact, the
banks have taken the place of the commission-
ers; time alone can determine whether this
policy will result in favor either of the
banks or the planters; should cotton advance,
few complaints will be heard; but should it re-
main at its present price or recede in foreign
markets, the murmurs of the growers will be
loud and clear, and the whole system soon ex-
posed. The only excuse on the part of the banks,
for dealing in cotton, is the tyrant's plea—neces-
sity! It is used to justify every abuse of power
and every assumption of authority. The Leg-
islature is the sole judge of the necessity; if
they deem it advisable, they can sanction the
conduct of the banks. As a temporary exped-
ient, it may perhaps answer, but it would be
dangerous to continue the power longer in the
hands of corrupt institutions, of controlling and
selling the great staple of the country.

"The 'sneak and fraud' of Gov. McNutt's of-
fending is contained in the above extract. At
that time the banks throughout the Union were
in a state of suspension, and bank notes from
Maine to Louisiana (United States and all),
were either no better or worse than post notes;
indeed Mr. John Q. Adams, whom all orthodox
whigs must admit as authority, did not hesitate
to pronounce them no better than counterfeit.
Gov. McNutt, during the existence of this
state of things suggests that post notes, pay-
able at a given time, bearing interest, would be
better than notes nominally payable on demand
and bearing no interest; a proposition so clear
that none, we presume, will have the hardihood
to combat.

"When the message, from which the extract
above is taken, was communicated to the Leg-
islature, it produced a terrible sensation among
the whig members, and it is a fact within the
recollection of all acquainted with the proceed-
ings of the legislature of Mississippi, that a
whig member from the city of Vicksburg ar-
rose in his place and denounced it as a libel ap-
plied to the banks. And yet this is the document
which is to convict A. G. McNUTT of having re-
commended the infamous post note system now
in full bloom.

"The people of Mississippi cannot be gulled
so easily. They know that, had the warning
voice of Gov. McNutt been listened to even in
this very message, the incalculable miseries
of an irredeemable paper currency would have
been averted, and a shipplaster would now
have been a stranger in the land.

BANK PRINCIPLES—FIRST U. S. BANK.

"At the great bank meeting in this city which
nominated S. S. Prentiss for senate against R.
J. Walker, Mr. McDonald was the great orator
who declared that the whigs were ready to
shoulder the banking system. Amongst other
things greatly eulogized by the whig and bank
orator were the old bank of North America the
first bank in the United States and chartered by
the old Congress of the United States, and Robert
Morris the author of its charter. So great
were the abuses of this bank that its charter
was repealed as destructive of the morals and
true interests of society. As to Robert Morris,
the great author of this bank, some idea of his
unrepublican notions may be ascertained from the
following extract from a speech delivered by
him in the Convention which framed the Con-
stitution of the United States, to be found in
Elliot's debates, vol. 1st, page 511. Mr. Morris
said, 'The second branch [of the legisla-
ture] ought to be composed of men of great
and established property—an aristocracy. Men
who, from pride, will support consistency and
permanency, and to make them completely in-
dependent they must be chosen for life or they
will be a useless body. Such an aristocratic
body will keep down the turbulence of democ-
racy. But if you select them for a shorter period,
they will be only a name and we had better
be without them. This constituted hope they
will show us the weight of aristocracy.' Such
were the sentiments boldly avowed, by the au-
thor of the first United States bank, and such
are the real sentiments now of three-fourths of
the bank whig leaders. They desire a bank
aristocracy and a bank government, by which
the few may be easily in control and im-
pose on the many; and the eulogy pronounced
by their orator, in this city, upon Robert Morris,
called forth their real sentiments in the general

applause with which this eulogy was received
by the meeting.—Free Trader.

G. N. A. G. Brown, one of the democratic
candidates for Congress, addressed the people
at this place on Monday evening last.—
His speech was a masterly affair; and we
are sorry the crowded state of our columns
prevents us from taking a more extended no-
tice of it than we can at present. Gen. B.
spoke about two hours, in a dignified and lu-
cid manner, upon the leading political topics
of the day; and held a good audience in al-
most breathless attention. He threw aside
the dark pall with which our enemies would
fain envelope the Genius of Democracy, and
exhibited her, in all her heavenly beauty, to
the enraptured gaze of her numerous votar-
ies. With such an exponent of our prin-
ciples as Gen. Brown, our cause must continue
to prosper—for, to understand our tenets, is
to embrace them. After Gen. Brown had
concluded, Mr. R. F. Cutler addressed the
assembly. He is a young gentleman recently
amongst us, of excellent literary acquire-
ments, and great fluency of speech, but rather
deficient in political knowledge. He is as
intimate with the mythology of the heath-
ens as a farmer's boy with the road to mill,
and is as abundant in tropes and anecdotes
as the great leader of the Whigs (S. S. Prentiss)
himself. But on this occasion, his vaun-
ting ambition overleapt itself. Gen. Brown,
in turn, beat down his sophistry and pre-
varication with the power of a Vulcan; and
occasionally gave the young gentleman a
thrust with his own weapons that he could
not parry. On the whole, however, Mr. C.
made an admirable effort, and elicited much
applause from both parties; and we predict
that he will ere long become the leader of
the Whig party in this county. General
Brown made an excellent impression here
and fully realized the exalted opinion formed
of his abilities. He left on Tuesday, to ful-
fil his Northern engagements.—S. Reporter.

CHANCELLOR TURNER.

This gentleman is now a candidate for
Governor of the State of Mississippi, and be-
fore he can expect to receive the suffrages of
an intelligent people, it is due to them that
he should state distinctly the political opin-
ions which will regulate his gubernatorial
career, should he be elected to that distin-
guished station. It is true, Chancellor Turn-
er was nominated by the whig convention at
Jackson last winter, and a person would
naturally suppose that he entertained opin-
ions in accordance with the views of the
great body of the whig party. A national
bank has been the great hobby of this state,
and to it they are fully committed. They
make this question the chief objection to the
present administration. They oppose Mr.
Van Buren who is against a bank, and sup-
port Mr. Clay because he is avowedly in fa-
vor of a re-charter of a much more moneyed
institution. If the whigs are sincere in their
support of the great regulator, we should
like to know how they can support Chancell-
or Turner, who has proclaimed his opinions
as being adverse to the re-charter of a Na-
tional Bank. Nay, Chancellor Turner, goes
further—he was opposed to the introduction
of the branch of the old United States bank
into this state. These we understand to be
the opinions of the candidate whom the
whigs are now supporting for the first office
in the gift of the people of this State. Chan-
cellor Turner, like every other citizen, is
entitled to his opinions on all questions of
government policy, and we do not call in
question the sincerity of his declarations.—
Again, Chancellor Turner says he is no party
candidate—that he has "been called out for
the office of Governor by the general
wish of ALL parties, and if elected, shall
go into office unpledged to any party, or party
measure." We do not exactly under-
stand what Chancellor Turner means by
saying that "ALL parties" have called him
out. If he thinks the whig ranks are com-
posed of men of "ALL parties," his assertion
is probably correct. But, if the Chan-
cellor means to say that the democratic party
had an agency in inducing him to become
a candidate, we must be permitted to differ
with him in opinion. The democratic party
of Mississippi in convention assembled, (and
it was the most numerously attended of any
political convention ever held in the State,)
nominated A. G. McNUTT as their candidate,
with a unanimity never surpassed in a
deliberative assembly of freemen. Gov.
McNutt is, therefore, the regularly nomi-
nated candidate of the democratic party, and
will receive its support as such. We cannot
permit Chancellor Turner to poach on the
democratic manor, unless he make a public
confession of the creed which that party sup-
ports. We have no disposition to be harsh
on Chancellor Turner; but we are unwilling
that he shall hold with the fox and run with
the hounds." The Mississippian unhesitat-
ingly avers that the Chancellor "is a whig
in politics which will secure him votes. He
is a whig with a whig—a democrat
with a democrat—a nullifier with a nullifier,
—and a shipplaster man with a bank direc-
tor." If this is the course which Chancell-
or Turner intends pursuing, we call upon the
Democratic press of the state to unmask
him. We shall fearlessly do our part in ex-
posing the deceptive policy. In the mean-
time, we extract the following articles from
two of the ablest Republican Journals in the
State:

From the Lexington Union, Aug. 10.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The inconsistency of the Federal whig
party in this State is really astonishing; and
we can but express our astonishment that
men who clamorously insist that a national
bank is the only remedy for the evils of our
currency, yet support a man for the office
of Governor on political grounds who declares
that he is now, and ever has been, opposed
to a national bank, and that he opposed the
introduction of a branch of the late United
States Bank into this state, but was overpow-
ered.

Chancellor Turner passed through our
county on Wednesday last, on his way to
Oxford, and we have the names of a highly
respectable and leading whig for authority.
He stated to him that his name was used by
his whig friends without any previous con-
sultation, and that no call had been made up-

on him publicly for his sentiments upon this
subject. Whether the Chancellor is a real
good loco-foco sub-treasury man, or a con-
servative, we cannot learn; but certain it is,
that he is no whig, and if that party can sup-
port him, it is conclusive evidence that prin-
ciple has no influence, but that prejudice and
hatred to men are the only ties that bind
them together in their war against democ-
racy.

Messrs. Leach and Harlev, two of the
Bank Commissioners, have been among us
for several days past, and have examined
the affairs of our Bank. They left here on
Wednesday last, for Vicksburg. We are
proud of the appointment. We have had
ample manifestations to warrant us in say-
ing, that they are gentlemen of the first or-
der, and prove themselves worthy of the high
and responsible trust reposed in them.—Her-
nando Free Press.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9th

The Disgraceful Outrage By Federal Interlopers.

We are informed by a Whig friend, that
the foreign "agitators" concerned in the
base and outrageous gag scene at the court
House on Monday last, now deny that it
was the work of Federalists!!! Yes, these
brazen—rioters—with the brassy impudence,
which characterizes the leaders, editors and
wire workers of their party, in their political
warfare, actually have the audacious impu-
dence to deny that the gagging of one of our
own Democratic citizens while catechising a
non-existent of the county who had under-
taken to enlighten him and the rest of us of
Marshall, on politics, was Federal work! In
other words they would have us understand
abroad, that the Democrats gagged one of
their own most distinguished and able public
speakers while endeavoring to elicit truth
from a Federal Oracle!!! Well—if they
succeed in making a single individual man,
believe such falsehood and arrant nonsense,
there is one greater Ass in the world, than
we think there is.

We understand that it is the intention of
certain Federalists who are assumed of the
conduct of their brother Feds at the court
House, to get up a varnished story of the
disgraceful affair—which will be extenuated
and mitigatory of the criminality of the
Federal rioters. This being intended for ef-
fect abroad, will no doubt be of the most
subtle, cunning, ingenious Federal fabric,
such as their newspaper articles usually are
made of—that is, half of the truth will be
told and told in such a way as to screen the
culprits from the measure of execration, and
indignation, which their conduct richly de-
serves. The story we learn will be told in
the Southern Banner—which was delayed
purposely for its publication—until to-day.
We have therefore, prepared a brief state-
ment of the affair, as a corrective of the
Federal version of it—for we are deter-
mined to the violators of the peace, and gaggers o
the liberty of speech shall have their deserts
as far as the action of Public opinion can
reach them. We appeal to every man in
the habit of telling the truth to express him-
self publicly every where as to the veracity
of the following version of the FEDERAL
GAG OUTRAGE. We say it is correct in
every respect—and that no Federalist can
gainsay it without LYING; and we further
assert that no respectable man, Federalist or
Democrat, no man who believes in the sanc-
tity of an oath, can be found to swear that
the statement of facts we have made below
is in the least exaggerated;

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE BY FEDERALISTS.

On Monday Evening last, while Hon.
Roger Barton, a citizen of Marshall county,
and lately one of its representatives was pro-
pounding in a courteous and respectful man-
ner a question to the Hon. T. J. Word,
spokesman of the Federalists of Marshall, he
was suddenly interrupted by the stamping
and yelling of a gang of infuriated Robbes-
pierrean Federalists, who kept up such a tu-
mult as to entirely prevent the distinguished
gentleman from being heard—and he was
thereby as completely gagged as if the Fed-
eral Alien and Sedition laws of John Adams
or the infamous Gag Law of Crittenden of
Kentucky disgraced our statute books.

After Mr. Barton's mouth was stopped by the
"decent, sensible, and well-ordered new-born
Angels," their oracles tumbled to speak on.
The Democrats promptly gave the opinions
of Mr. Word an opportunity to experience the
operation of their own gag system, by prevent-
ing Mr. Word from being heard—and showed
that they had started a game at which two
parties could play. Mr. WORDS' friends be-
ing thus retarded upon the stairs in the
room were on a square footing as far as inter-
ruption was concerned; and it was hoped and
expected that the gentlemanly and eloquent re-
publican Gen. Brown, the candidate immedi-
ately before the people, for their suffrages,
would be permitted to reply to such portion of
Mr. WORDS' remarks as had a bearing on him
or the measures of which he was the advocate;
but here again, "ALL THE DECENCY" clubs showed
their claims to the title, by raising such an

outcry as to completely prevent Gen. Brown
from being heard; and he was compelled to
listen to the Federalists, and their law re-
marks from the steps in front of the Court
House. Here then was an opportunity for the
Feds to give Mr. Word an audience by remain-
ing in the Court-room, and inviting him to re-
sume his VERY ORIGINAL, RIGHTLY INTERESTING,
FRUGALLY PROFOUND, and BRILLIANTLY ELO-
QUENT remarks; but no; their object was plain-
ly to prevent the truth from being heard, and so
they followed Gen. Brown and the Democracy
to the street, and almost as soon as the General
opened his mouth, one or two blackguards as-
saulted them. But the democrats had now a
fair field, (all they ever ask, in any crowd) to
mark, and room to arrest any who should at-
tempt to renew the Federal Gag Game, and
having promptly checked, by threats of personal
castigation, the lawbreakers, Gen. Brown re-
sumed—but Mr. Word had consumed so much
of the evening with his effort that the General
was only able to give Mr. W. a little insignifi-
cant to the laws of the District of Columbia, which
that gentleman sadly wanted, ere the supper
bell sounded, and it being dark, he was com-
pelled to break off. This is a strictly correct
version of the first and most infamous attempt
by Federalists to carry out their gag principles
in the intelligent Democratic County of Mar-
shall.

From the same, of Aug. 17.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.
The Hon. Edward Turner was nominated
last winter by the whigs as the "available"
candidate for Governor. The obvious de-
sign of nominating Chancellor Turner, was
to secure the vote of a class, a large major-
ity of which had espoused the democratic
cause. The nomination was made upon the
true whig principle, that of "availability"—
the convention seeming to think it an easy
matter to make their party swallow any per-
son who would pick up the scattering votes.
Now, it seems that Chancellor Turner
was never even consulted as regards the
nomination—that the convention knew nothing
of their nominee's principles, and in fact
betrayed the whig party into the ridiculous
position of supporting a man opposed to them
in many of their most important principles,
and unpurged, as to all others.

The following extract of a letter to a gen-
tleman of this place, from Chancellor Turn-
er, shows that convention in an exceedingly
silly plight. He says:
"I have been called out for that office by
the general wish of all parties, and if elected,
shall go into office unpledged to any party,
or party measure."
The worst Governed States in the Union
are Michigan, Alabama, and Mississippi. Of
course Loco Foco Governors are at the head
of them. They have the worst currency
also. Of course, there the tinkers have the
most power. Arkansas is under a semi-con-
servative administration, and shows it in the
better administration of its public affairs.—
Sevier and the like of him are not Loco Fe-
cos.—N. Y. Express.

[When did the N. Y. Express find out the
Governor of Arkansas to be a "semi-con-
servative"? We know him, and all the officers
and representatives of Arkansas, to be dis-
fashioned democrats of the Jefferson school.
Whether they are locofocos or not, in the
sense understood by the Express, we know
not, for we do not know what meaning it
may attach to that word. The reason that
Michigan, Alabama, and Mississippi, are the
worst governed states in the Union, is that
they have of late years been governed by
the banks. They however, under democ-
ratic administrations, are working out, and
in a few years will be as well governed as
the best.]—Ark. Gazette.

Fever and Ague.—Effectual remedy.—
The following simple receipt has never been
known to fail, and is now published for the
benefit of such as may be suffering under
this disagreeable complaint:—1 oz. yellow
Peruvian bark, 1-4 oz. Cream Tartar, 1 table
spoonful pulverized cloves, 1 pint Tene-
rifle Wine. Mixed together. Shake it well
and take a wine glass full every two hours
after the fever is over.

N. B.—Before taking the above, a dose
of Epsom Salts, or other medicine, should
be administered, to cleanse the stomach, and
render the cure more speedy and effect-
ual.

PURCHASED MEN.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have bought
over members of Congress! So say the "whig"
papers. Will any one of them give us the
proof of a single case! It is easy to make as-
sertions—not always as easy to bring forward
the evidence. We will be satisfied even with
circumstantial evidence, that the adminis-
tration has bought a solitary "whig" member. We
will not be so unwise as to say that any of
them are purchasable. Let them enjoy the
pleasure of libelling each other. The story of
their own corruption emanates from themselves.
They do not charge any of our party with hav-
ing been bribed to join them. Mr. Black, of
Mississippi, Mr. Foindexter, Mr. Robt. Judge
White, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clayton of Georgia,
Messrs. Penrose, Cunningham &c. of the Pen-
sylvania Senate, from being warm opponents
of the U. S. bank, became suddenly its warm
friends. We might bring forward other names
of distinction—but these are sufficient for our
purpose, which is to introduce the following
extract from the Globe.

"No example can be given of the seduction
of a single representative from allegiance to
his constituents by executive patronage, influ-
ence or corruption. Bank influence on the
contrary, has thrown the popular party in con-
gress, always coming in with a sweeping ma-
jority, into a minority before the close of each
Congressional term. This fact speaks volumes.
It shows that executive influence has not op-
erated to corrupt Representatives from their al-
legiance to those electing them; it proves that
bank influence has uniformly been employed
successfully to accomplish such seduction.—
Ought this influence to be increased by con-
signing the revenues of the nation to be used
by these institutions? Ought the representa-
tives to vote the money of the people into van-
ities from which they may receive it in accommo-
dations! And to effect this, ought it to be taken
from the Treasury, where to use it in this
way, would incur the penalties of a felony!"